

A NEW SPECIES AND NEW COMBINATION IN MEXICAN *SEDUM*
(CRASSULACEAE)

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ABSTRACT

A new species of *Sedum*, *S. hintoniorum* B.L. Turner, is described from southern Nuevo León and closely adjacent Tamaulipas, and *S. rhodocarpum* subsp. *edwardsii* R.T. Clausen is elevated to specific rank as *S. edwardsii* (R.T. Clausen) B.L. Turner, *comb nov.* An account of their relationships to closely related taxa is given, and a map showing their distributions is presented.

KEY WORDS: Crassulaceae, *Sedum*, México, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas

Routine identification of plants from northeastern México has revealed the following novelty.

SEDUM HINTONIORUM B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Zaragoza, Cerro Viejo, 2085 m, 1 Oct 1993, *Hinton et al.* 23797 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotypes: GH!, MEXU!).

Sedo caduco R.T. Clausen *similis sed differt caulibus non sigillatim papillosis, foliis viridibus (vs. rubescentibus), petalis lanceolatis (vs. cucullatis ad apicem), et antheris purpurascensibus (vs. flavidis).*

Ascending to recumbent perennial herbs 15-20 cm high. Roots forming fusiform tubers 1-2 cm long, 0.2-0.5 cm across. Lower stems suffruticose, glabrous, the epidermal cells elongate but bulging; upper stems and branches of inflorescence similar to the lower but upon drying seemingly winged, the uppermost portions appearing subpapillose. Leaves alternate, oblanceolate, those at midstem ca. 2 cm long, 0.4 cm wide, glabrous, smooth. Flowers arranged in terminal, relatively open, paniculate cymes 3-5 cm across and about as wide, or else arranged in leafy 1-sided flowering branches. Sepals 5, unequal, free, ovate-lanceolate to oblanceolate, 2-4 mm long. Petals 5(-4), 4-6 mm long, 1-2 mm wide, broadly lanceolate, the upper portion often with a green or rosy mid-rib, the apices decidedly acute, reflexing at maturity.

Nectaries much-reduced, reniform, white. Stamens ca. 5 mm long, the anthers purple or purplish. Pistils 4-5 mm long, erect to somewhat spreading at maturity, the beak ca. 1.5 mm long. Seeds ovoid, ca. 0.7 mm long, brown, minutely papillose.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Aramberri, Cerro Viejo, 2485 m, 20 Nov 1993, *Hinton et al.* 23981 (TEX). Mpio. Galeana, Agua Blanca to San Miguel, 1985 m, 28 Aug 1991, *Hinton et al.* 21297 (TEX). Mpio. Zaragoza, Cerro Viejo, 1935 m, 6 Oct 1992, *Hinton et al.* 22455 (TEX). Tamaulipas: Mpio. Hidalgo, Arroyo Oscuro, 2 rd. mi NE of Paraje Los Caballos, 1800 m, 23 Sep 1994, *Nesom* 7500 (TEX).

Sedum hintoniorum occurs in pine-oak woodlands from 1800-2100 m where, according to label data, it forms colonies on bare boulders or exposed rocky places. The specimen from Tamaulipas (growing in humid woods with *Carya* spp., *Cornus*, *Carpinus*, and *Dirca*) differs somewhat in possessing smaller flowers (these obviously immature).

In Clausen's 1984 account of *Sedum* for the Mexican Cordillera, flowering specimens of *S. hintoniorum* will key to or near *S. caducum* R.T. Clausen, a white-flowered species known only from type material collected in Tamaulipas, México, near Ciudad Victoria at 610 m. His description of the habit (stiffly erect), stems (papillose), leaves ("prominently speckled with red and appearing reddish"), inflorescence (2-3 parted cymes with 2-7 flowers), petals hooded at apex, basal fusion of petals (0.8 mm), anther color ("pale yellow to pale carmine"), differs markedly from the species described here.

It is a pleasure to name this distinctive species for the remarkable G.B. Hinton (and his extended family), the latter having assembled most of the specimens cited herein. I am well aware that there already exists a *Sedum* with the name *S. hintonii* R.T. Clausen, named for the late G.B. Hinton (1882-1943), fount of this clan and father of Jaime and grandfather of George (collectors of the present taxon). But such an extraordinary lineage, in my opinion, is fully deserving of the appellations concerned, as well documented in Hinton & Hinton (1995) showing their collecting activities in northeastern México.

SEDUM EDWARDSII (R.T. Clausen) B.L. Turner, *comb. & stat nov.*
BASIONYM: *Sedum rhodocarpum* Rose subsp. *edwardsii* R.T. Clausen, *Sedum Mexic. Cordill.*, Plat. 7. 1981.

As noted by Clausen, who treated the taxon as a subspecies of *Sedum rhodocarpum*, *S. edwardsii* is closely related to *S. rhodocarpum* but differs in numerous characters, including leaf shape and vestiture; the latter character is especially diagnostic, all of the collections listed below possessing pilose stems and foliage, while *S. rhodocarpum* is completely glabrous.

The following collections of *Sedum edwardsii* have come to the fore since Clausen's description of the taxon. MEXICO. Tamaulipas: Mpio. Hidalgo, Los Caballos, 1705 m, 21 Sep 1994, *Hinton et al.* 25143 (TEX); El Mirador, 895 m, *Hinton et al.* 25147; 11.4 mi E of Dulces Nombres, 0.3 road mi W of Paraje de Los Caballos, 1840 m, 21 Sep 1994, *Nesom* 7456 (TEX).



Figure 1 Distribution of *Sedum* spp: *S. caducum* (solid triangle); *S. hintoniorum* (open triangles); *S. edwardsii* (open circles); *S. rhodocarpum* (closed circles).

None of these collections contained material referable to *Sedum rhodocarpum*, however, Hinton's collection 25147 (from 857 m) differs from the other specimens listed in reportedly having green petals. Only two plants of the latter were observed at the locality concerned, according to the collectors.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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LITERATURE CITED

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